

# EXHIBIT G



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# The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

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Sixth Edition



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# **The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms**

**Sixth Edition**

**Standards Coordinating Committee 10, Terms and Definitions  
Jane Radatz, Chair**

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## counting efficiency

## counting mechanism

229

## coupling

The ratio of the number of inter-  
ferred to the total number of inter-  
(AE) [42], 686-1982s

**ment, and diagnostic equipment)**  
egister or storage location used to  
occurrences of an event. **(B)** An in-  
ers, permitting these integers to be  
quentially by unity or by an arbitrary  
sing reset to zero or to an arbitrary

**(MIL)** [2]  
used to record the number of oc-  
curring the execution of a computer  
variable that records the number of  
(C) 610.12-1990

nite number of states each of which  
ch, upon receipt of an appropriate  
d or decremented by a given con-  
may be capable of being set to a  
o. *See also:* keystroke counter; line  
r; reversible counter. **(B)** A register  
o accumulate the number of occur-  
*also:* program counter.

**(C)** 610.10-1994  
nel lighting system or luminaires  
a that is greater in the opposite di-  
(RL) C136.27-1996

electromotive-force cells.  
e (any system) The effective elec-  
e system that opposes the passage  
irection. **(EEC/PE)** [119]

**cells (counter cells)** Cells of  
r capability used to oppose the bat-  
tery. **(EEC/PE)** [119]

**unit** A cooking appliance designed  
unter and consisting of one or more  
l wiring, and build-in or separately  
*also:* wall-mounted oven.

**(NEC/NESC)** [86]  
of conductors, elevated above and  
d, forming a lower system of con-  
te: The purpose of a counterpoise  
igh capacitance and thus a relatively  
rth. The counterpoise is sometimes  
w-frequency applications where it  
o provide an effective ground con-  
(AP) 145-1993

of conductors arranged beneath the  
r most frequently below the surface  
ted to the grounding system of the  
g the line

**PE/PSPD)** 81-1983, C62.23-1995  
**(PE/T&D)** 524-1992

liation counter.

**unters)** A device that reacts to in-  
thus enabling them to be counted.  
nal quenching circuit to inhibit re-  
ignition). A gas tube used for detec-  
is of gas ionization. **(C)** (gas-flow).  
in which an appropriate atmosphere  
f gas through the tube. **(D)** (Geiger-  
unter tube operated in the Geiger-  
portional). A radiation-counter tube  
nal region. **(F)** (self-quenched). A  
which reignition of the discharge is  
esses. *See also:* anticoincidence.

**(ED/NPS)** 161-1971w, 309-1970r  
**scintillation counting)** A region of  
that is defined by upper and lower  
inators. **(NI)** N42.15-1990

**iation counter tubes)** The average  
onizing particles or quanta incident

on the sensitive area that produce tube counts. *Note:* The op-  
erating conditions of the counter and the condition of irradi-  
ation must be specified. **(ED)** 161-1971w

**(2) (scintillation counters)** The ratio of the average number  
of photons or particles of ionizing radiation that produce  
counts to the average number incident on the sensitive area.  
*Note:* The operating conditions of the counter and the con-  
ditions of irradiation must be specified. *See also:* scintillation  
counter. **(NPS)** 398-1972r

**(3) (liquid-scintillation counting)** The ratio of the count rate  
to the disintegration rate, usually expressed as a percentage:

$$E = (R/A) \times 100.$$

$E$  = counting system efficiency

$R$  = net count rate in an individual measurement, counts per  
minute

$A$  = activity of the radionuclide contained in the check  
source.

**(NI)** N42.15-1990  
**counting mechanism** (of an automatic line sectionalizer or au-  
tomatic circuit recloser) A device that counts the number of  
electrical impulses and, following a predetermined number of  
successive electrical impulses, actuates a releasing mecha-  
nism. It resets if the total predetermined number of successive  
impulses do not occur in a predetermined time.

**(PE/SWG)** C37.100-1992  
**counting operation** (of an automatic line sectionalizer or au-  
tomatic circuit recloser) Each advance of the counting mecha-  
nism towards an opening operation.

**(PE/SWG)** C37.100-1992  
**counting operation time** (of an automatic line sectionalizer)  
The time between the cessation of a current above the mini-  
mum actuating current value and the completion of a counting  
operation. **(PE/SWG)** C37.100-1992

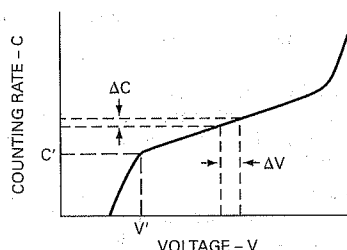
**counting rate (1)** Number of counts per unit time. *See also:*  
anticoincidence. **(ED)** [45]

**(2) (germanium spectrometers)** The rate at which detector  
pulses are being registered in a selected voltage interval. The  
unit is reciprocal seconds (i.e.,  $s^{-1}$ ). **(NI)** N42.14-1991

**counting-rate meter (pulse techniques)** A device that indicates  
the time rate of occurrence of input pulses averaged over a  
time interval. *See also:* scintillation counter.

**(NPS)** 398-1972r

**counting rate versus voltage characteristic (gas-filled radi-  
ation counter tube)** The counting rate as a function of ap-  
plied voltage for a given constant average intensity of radia-  
tion.



Counting rate-voltage characteristic in which

$$\text{relative plateau slope} = 100 \frac{\Delta C/C}{\Delta V}$$

$$\text{normalized plateau slope} = \frac{\Delta C/\Delta V}{C'/V'} = \frac{\Delta C/C'}{\Delta V/V'}$$

**counting rate versus voltage characteristic**

**(ED)** 161-1971w  
**counting region** A region that identifies the first and last mem-  
ory location of a contiguous series to be summed in a mul-  
ti-channel analyzer. **(NI)** N42.15-1990

**country beam** *See:* upper (driving) beams.

**country code (telephone switching systems)** The one-, two-,  
or three-digit number that, in the world numbering plan, iden-

tifies each country or integrated numbering plan area in the  
world. The initial digit is always the world-zone number. Any  
subsequent digits in the code further define the designated  
geographical area normally identifying a specific country. On  
an international call, this code is dialed ahead of the national  
number. **(COM)** 312-1977w

**counts, tube, multiple** *See:* multiple tube counts.

**counts, tube, spurious** *See:* spurious tube counts.

**couple (1) (storage cell)** An element of a storage cell consisting  
of two plates, one positive and one negative. *Note:* The term  
couple is also applied to a positive and a negative plate con-  
nected together as one unit for installation in adjacent cells.  
*See also:* battery. **(EEC/PE)** [119]

**(2) (thermoelectric)** A thermoelectric device having two  
arms of dissimilar composition. *Note:* The term thermoele-  
ment is ambiguously used to refer to either a thermoelectric  
arm or to a thermoelectric couple, and its use is therefore not  
recommended. *See also:* thermoelectric device.

**(ED)** [46]  
**coupled line** A transmission line with multiple guiding members  
whose propagating waves interact with each other.

**(MTT)** 1004-1987w  
**coupled modes (fiber optics)** Modes whose energies are shared.  
*See also:* mode. **(Std100)** 812-1984w

**coupler (1) (navigation aid terms)** That portion of a naviga-  
tional system which receives signals of one type from a sensor  
and transmits signals of a different type to an actuator. *See  
also:* autopilot coupler. **(AE)** 172-1983w

**(2) (surge testing for equipment connected to low-voltage  
ac power circuits)** A device, or combination of devices, used  
to feed a surge from a generator to powered equipment while  
limiting the flow of current from the power source into the  
generator. *See also:* coupling network.

**(PE/PSPD)** C62.45-1992  
**(3) (fiber optics)** *See also:* optical waveguide coupler.  
812-1984w

**coupler, optical** *See:* directional coupler, optical.

**coupling (1) (ground systems)** The association of two or more  
circuits or systems in such a way that power or signal infor-  
mation may be transferred from one to another. *Note:* Cou-  
pling is described as close or loose. A close-coupled process  
has elements with small phase shift between specified varia-  
bles; close-coupled systems have large mutual effect shown  
mathematically by cross-products in the system matrix.

**(PE)** 81-1983  
**(2) (rotating machinery)** A part or combination of parts that  
connects two shafts for the purpose of transmitting torque or  
maintaining alignment of the two shafts. **(PE)** [9]

**(3) (data transmission)** The association of two or more cir-  
cuits or systems in such a way that power or signal infor-  
mation may be transferred from one to another.

**(PE)** 599-1985w

**(4) (software)** The manner and degree of interdependence  
between software modules. Types include common-enviro-  
nment coupling, content coupling, control coupling, data cou-  
pling, hybrid coupling, and pathological coupling. *Contrast:*  
cohesion. **(C)** 610.12-1990

**(5) (waveguide)** The power transfer from one transmission  
path to a particular mode or form in another. *Note:* Small,  
undesired coupling is sometimes called isolation, decoupling,  
or cross coupling. **(MTT)** 146-1980w

**(6) (instrumentation and control equipment grounding in  
generating stations)** The mechanism by which an inter-  
ference source produces interference in a signal circuit.

**(PE)** 1050-1996

**(7)** The mode of propagation of disturbing energy from a  
power system to a telecommunications system. There are  
three forms of coupling between the two systems: magnetic  
(inductive) coupling, electric (capacitive) coupling, and con-  
ductive (resistive) coupling. In addition, coupling by electro-  
magnetic radiation exists and is associated with propagation  
of radiation fields, e.g., radio frequency interference (RFI),

## coupling aperture

electromagnetic pulse (EMP), and corona. (PE) 487-1992  
 (8) Circuit element or elements, or network, that may be considered common to the input mesh and the output mesh and through which energy may be transferred from one to the other. (IA) 1100-1992

**coupling aperture (coupling hole, coupling slot) (waveguide components)** An aperture in the bounding surface of a cavity resonator, waveguide, transmission line, or waveguide component which permits the flow of energy to or from an external circuit. (MTT) 147-1979w

**coupling capacitance (1) (ground systems)** The association of two or more circuits with one another by means of capacitance mutual to the circuits. (PE) 81-1983

(2) **(interference terminology)** The type of coupling in which the mechanism is capacitance between the interference source and the signal system; that is, the interference is induced in the signal system by an electric field produced by the interference source. *See also:* interference. (IE) [43]

**coupling-capacitor voltage transformer (metering)** A voltage transformer comprised of a capacitor divider and an electromagnetic unit so designed and interconnected that the secondary voltage of the electromagnetic units is substantially proportional to, and in phase with, the primary voltage applied to the capacitor divider for all values of secondary burdens within the rating of the coupling-capacitor voltage transformer. (ELM) C12.1-1988

**coupling coefficient (1) (coefficient of coupling)** The ratio of impedance of the coupling to the square root of the product of the total impedances of similar elements in the two meshes. *Notes:* 1. Used only in the case of resistance, capacitance, self-inductance, and inductance coupling. 2. Unless otherwise specified, coefficient of coupling refers to inductance coupling, in which case it is equal to  $M/(L_1 L_2)^{1/2}$ , where  $M$  is the mutual inductance,  $L_1$  the total inductance of one mesh, and  $L_2$  the total inductance of the other. *See also:* network analysis. (IM) [40]

(2) **(planar transmission lines)** A number used as a measure of the degree of interaction between the members of a coupled line. One commonly used definition of the coupling coefficient of a symmetrical coupled pair of transmission lines is  $K$ , a voltage or field ratio:

$$\frac{Z_{0e} - 1}{Z_{0o} + 1}$$

where  $Z_{0e}$  and  $Z_{0o}$  = even- and odd-mode characteristic impedances (MTT) 1004-1987w

**coupling coefficient, small-signal (electron stream)** The ratio of (A) the maximum change in energy of an electron traversing the interaction space to (B) the product of the peak alternating gap voltage by the electronic charge. *See also:* coupling; coupling coefficient; electron emission. (ED) 161-1971w

**coupling, conductance (interference terminology)** The type of coupling in which the mechanism is conductance between the interference source and the signal system. *See also:* interference; raceway.

**coupling efficiency (fiber optics)** The efficiency of optical power transfer between two optical components. *See also:* coupling loss. (Std100) 812-1984w

**coupling, electric (A) (rotating machinery)** A device for transmitting torque by means of electromagnetic force in which there is no mechanical torque contact between the driving and driven members. *Note:* The slip-type electric coupling has poles excited by direct current on one rotating member, and an armature winding, usually of the double-squirrel cage type, on the other rotating member. (B) **(rotating machinery)** A rotating machine that transmits torque by electric or magnetic means or in which the torque is controlled by electric or magnetic means. (IA/PE) [9], 45-1983r

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## coupling, magnetic-particle

**coupling factor (1) (lightning)** The ratio of the induced voltage to the inducing voltage on parallel conductors. *See also:* direct-stroke protection. (PE/T&D) [10]

(2) **(directional coupler)** The ratio of the incident power fed into the main port, and propagating in the preferred direction, to the power output at an auxiliary port, all ports being terminated by reflectionless terminations. *See also:* waveguide, (IM) [40]

(3) The ratio of the induced voltage to the inducing voltage on parallel conductors. For example, at the tower, the shield or coupling wires and tower crossarms are at practically the same potential (because of lightning stroke travel time). The stress across the insulator string is one minus the coupling factor multiplied by the tower top potential.

$$\text{Stress} = (1.0 - K_{fc}) \times V_{TT}$$

where

$K_{fc}$  is the coupling factor

$V_{TT}$  is the tower top voltage

(PE/PSPD) C62.23-1995

**coupling flange (rotating machinery)** The disc-shaped element of a half coupling that permits attachment to a mating half coupling. *Synonym:* flange. *See also:* rotor. (PE) [9]

**coupling hole** *See:* coupling aperture.

**coupling, hysteresis** An electric coupling in which torque is transmitted from the driving to the driven member by magnetic forces arising from the resistance to reorientation of established magnetic flux fields within ferromagnetic material usually of high coercivity. *Note:* The magnetic flux field is normally produced by current in the excitation winding, provided by an external source. (PE) [9]

**coupling, inductance (interference terminology)** The type of coupling in which the mechanism is mutual inductance between the interference is induced in the signal system by a magnetic field produced by the interference source. *See also:* interference. (IE) [43]

**coupling, induction** An electric coupling in which torque is transmitted by the interaction of the magnetic field produced by magnetic poles on one rotating member and due to an induced voltage in the other rotating member. *Note:* The magnetic poles may be produced by direct-current excitation, permanent-magnet excitation, or alternating-current excitation. Currents due to the induced voltages may be carried in a wound armature, cylindrical cage, or may be present as eddy currents in an electrically conductive disc or cylinder. Couplings utilizing a wound armature or a cylindrical cage are known as slip or magnetic couplings. Couplings utilizing eddy-current effects are known as eddy-current couplings. (PE) [9]

**coupling loop (waveguide components)** A conducting loop that permits the flow of energy between a cavity resonator, waveguide, transmission line, or waveguide component and an external circuit. (MTT) 147-1979w

**coupling loss (fiber optics)** The power loss suffered when coupling light from one optical device to another. *See also:* angular misalignment loss; extrinsic joint loss; gap loss; insertion loss; intrinsic joint loss; lateral offset loss. (Std100) 812-1984w

**coupling, magnetic friction** An electric coupling in which torque is transmitted by means of mechanical friction. Pressure normal to the rubbing surfaces is controlled by means of an electromagnet and a return spring. *Note:* Couplings may be either magnetically engaged or magnetically released depending upon application. (PE) [9]

**coupling, magnetic-particle** A type of electric coupling in which torque is transmitted by means of a fluid whose viscosity is adjustable by virtue of suspended magnetic particles. *Note:* The coupling fluid is incorporated in a magnetic circuit in which the flux path includes the two rotating members, the fluid, and a magnetic yoke. Flux density, and hence the fluid

## coupling network

viscosity, are controlled through magnetic coil linking the flux path.

**coupling network** Electrical circuit for transferring energy from one circuit to another.

**coupling plane** A metal plate to which a conductor is attached to simulate electrostatic discharge radially or horizontally to the EUT.

**coupling probe (waveguide components)** A device for measuring the flow of energy between a cavity resonator, transmission line, or waveguide component.

**coupling, radiation (interference terminology)** The type of coupling in which the interference is induced in the signal system by electromagnetic radiation from an interference source. *See also:* interference.

**couplings (pothead)** Entrance fitting with a rubber gland to provide a seal where the cable enters the box and threaded portion to accommodate cable or have an armor clamp to attach to armored sheath on armor-covered cable.

**coupling slat** *See:* coupling aperture.

**coupling, synchronous (rotating machinery)** A coupling in which torque is transmitted between two electromagnetic members, or between one electromagnetic member containing a number of poles. *Note:* Synchronous operation means nonsynchronous operation such as induction.

**coupling wire** A conductor attached to a structure and below the phase voltage and connected to the grounding pole supporting the line.

**course (A) (navigation aids)** The direction of travel as defined by the reference line and the course line. (B) **(navigation aids)** The intended direction of travel as defined by the reference line. (C) **(navigation aids)** Common

**course-deviation indicator** *See:* deviation indicator.

**course line (navigation aids)** The line of a path (proposed path) in the direction of travel.

**course linearity (instrument linearity)** A term used to describe the linearity in depth of modulation of the respect to displacement of the course line but within the course track; flight path.

**course-line computer (navigation aids)** A device used to convert VOR/DME (very high-frequency distance measuring equipment) readings to any desired points regardless of the source of the signals.

**course-line deviation (navigation aids)** The track of a vehicle differs in terms of either an angular

**course-line deviation indicator (navigation aids)** A device for indicating direction and amount of deviation. *Synonym:* flight-path-deviation indicator.

**coupling, magnetic-particle**

The ratio of the induced voltage in parallel conductors. *See also:* directivity (PE/T&D) [10] ratio of the incident power fed into the preferred direction, relative to all ports being terminated. *See also:* waveguide. (IM) [40] voltage to the inducing voltage sample, at the tower, the shielded arm is at practically the same stroke travel time). The signal is one minus the coupling or potential.

(PE/PSPD) C62.23-1995

**coupling** The disc-shaped element attached to a mating half of the rotor. (PE) [9] re.

**coupling** in which torque is transferred from the driven member by magnetic reorientation of the thin ferromagnetic material. The magnetic flux field is the excitation winding, producing. (PE) [9]

**terminology**) The type of coupling is mutual inductance between the signal system by a reference source. *See also:* interference. (IE) [43]

**coupling** in which torque is transferred by magnetic field produced by a member and due to an alternating member. *Note:* The magnetic-current excitation, producing-current excitation. Signals may be carried in a cable or may be present as eddy currents in a disc or cylinder. Couplings or a cylindrical cage are used. Couplings utilizing eddy-current couplings. (PE) [9]

**couplings** A conducting loop between a cavity resonator, waveguide component and a transmission line. (MTT) 147-1979w losses suffered when coupling to another. *See also:* antenna loss; gap loss; insertion loss. (Std100) 812-1984w

**coupling** in which mechanical friction. Presumably controlled by means of a clutch. *Note:* Couplings may be mechanically released devices. (PE) [9]

**electric coupling** in which a fluid whose viscosity is controlled by magnetic particles. in a magnetic circuit rotating members, the fluid, and hence the fluid

**coupling network**

viscosity, are controlled through adjustment of current in a magnetic coil linking the flux path. (PE) [9]

**coupling network** Electrical circuit for the purpose of transferring energy from one circuit to another. *See also:* coupler. (PE/PSPD) C62.45-1992

**coupling plane** A metal plate to which discharges are applied to simulate electrostatic discharge to objects adjacent (vertically or horizontally) to the EUT. (EMC) C63.16-1993

**coupling probe (waveguide components)** A probe that permits the flow of energy between a cavity resonator, waveguide, transmission line, or waveguide component and an external circuit. (MTT) 147-1979w

**coupling, radiation (interference terminology)** The type of coupling in which the interference is induced in the signal system by electromagnetic radiation produced by the interference source. *See also:* interference. (IE) [43]

**couplings (pothead)** Entrance fittings which may be provided with a rubber gland to provide a hermetic seal at the point where the cable enters the box and may have, in addition, a threaded portion to accommodate the conduit used with the cable or have an armor clamp to clamp and ground the armored sheath on armor-covered cable. (PE) [108]

**coupling slot** *See:* coupling aperture.

**coupling, synchronous (rotating machinery)** A type of electric coupling in which torque is transmitted at zero slip, either between two electromagnetic members or like number of poles, or between one electromagnetic member and a reluctance member containing a number of salient poles equal to the number of poles. *Note:* Synchronous couplings may have induction members or other means for providing torque during nonsynchronous operation such as starting. *See also:* electric coupling. (PE) [9]

**coupling wire** A conductor attached to the transmission line structure and below the phase wires, with proper clearance, and connected to the grounding system of the towers or the pole supporting the line. (PE/PSPD) C62.23-1995

**course (A) (navigation aids)** The intended direction of travel, expressed as an angle in the horizontal plane between a reference line and the course line, usually measured clockwise from the reference line. **(B) (navigation aids)** The intended direction of travel as defined by a navigational facility. **(C) (navigation aids)** Common usage for "course line." (AE) 172-1983w

**course-deviation indicator** *See:* course-line deviation indicator.

**course line (navigation aids)** The projection in the horizontal plane of a path (proposed path of travel). (AE) 172-1983w

**course linearity (instrument landing systems) (navigation aids)** A term used to describe the change in DDM (difference in depth of modulation) of the two modulation signals with respect to displacement of the measuring position from the course line but within the course sector. *Synonyms:* desired track; flight path. (AE) 172-1983w

**course-line computer (navigation aids)** A device, usually carried aboard a vehicle, to convert navigational signals such as VOR/DME (very high-frequency omnidirectional range/distance measuring equipment) into course extending between any desired points regardless of their orientation with respect to the source of the signals. (AE) 172-1983w

**course-line deviation (navigation aids)** The amount by which the track of a vehicle differs from its course line, expressed in terms of either an angular or linear measurement. (AE) 172-1983w

**course-line deviation indicator (course deviation indicator) (navigation aids)** A device providing a visual display of the direction and amount of deviation from the intended course. *Synonym:* flight-path-deviation indicator. (AE) 172-1983w

**course made good (navigation aids)** The direction from the point of departure to the position of the vehicle on the horizontal plane. (AE) 172-1983w

**course push (navigation aids) (pull)** An erroneous deflection of the indicator of a navigational aid, produced by altering the attitude of the receiving antenna. *Note:* This effect is a manifestation of polarization error and results in an apparent displacement of the course line. (AE) 172-1983w

**course roughness (navigation aids)** A term used to describe the imperfections in a visually indicated course when such imperfections cause the course indicator to make rapid erratic movements. *See also:* scalloping. (AE) 172-1983w

**course scalloping** *See:* scalloping.

**course section width (instrument landing systems)** The transverse dimension at a specified distance, or the angle in degrees between the sides of the course sector. *See also:* navigation. (AE) [42], 686-1982s

**course sector (instrument landing systems) (navigation aids terms)** A wedge-shaped section of airspace containing the course line and spreading with distance from the ground station; it is bounded on both sides by the loci of points at which the DDM (difference in depth of modulation) is a specified amount, usually the DDM giving full-scale deflection of the course-deviation indicator. (AE) 172-1983w

**course-sector width (instrument landing systems) (navigation aids)** The transverse dimension at a specified distance, or the angle in degrees, between the sides of the course sector. (AE) 172-1983w

**course sensitivity (navigation aids) (navigation systems)** The relative response of a course-line deviation indicator to the actual or simulated departure of the vehicle from the course line. In VOR (very high-frequency) omnidirectional range), Tacan (tactical air navigation), or similar omnirange systems, course sensitivity is often taken as the number of degrees through which the omnibearing selector must be moved to change the deflection of the course-line deviation indicator from full scale on one side to full scale on the other, while the receiver omnibearing-input signal is held constant. (AE) 172-1983w

**course softening (navigation aids)** The intentional decrease in course sensitivity upon approaching a navigational aid such that the ratio of indicator deflection to linear displacement from the course line tends to remain constant. (AE) 172-1983w

**courseware** Instructional materials, such as software and student documentation, designed for use in computer-based instruction. (C) 610.2-1987

**course width (navigation aids)** Twice the displacement (of the vehicle), in degrees, to either side of a course line, which produces a specified indication on the course deviation indicator (usually the specified indication is full scale). (AE) 172-1983w

**Coursewriter** A programming language used to write instructional programs for computer-assisted instruction. (C) 610.13-1993

**cove lighting (illuminating engineering)** Lighting comprising light sources shielded by a ledge or horizontal recess, and distributing light over the ceiling and upper wall. (EEC/IE) [126]

**cover (power system communication equipment)** A protective covering used to enclose or partially enclose equipment that may be mounted in a rack. (PE) 281-1984r

**coverage** Measure of the representative nature of situations to which a system is submitted during its validation compared to the actual situations it will be confronted with during its operational life. (BA/C) 896.9-1994

**coverage area (1) (mobile communication)** The area surrounding the base station that is within the signal-strength contour that provides a reliable communication service 90 percent of the time. *See also:* mobile communication system. (VT) [37]

## decision level concentration

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## decrement

## decremental energy cost

**decision level concentration (DLC)** Quantity of analyte at or above which an *a priori* decision is made that a positive quantity of the analyte is present. For IEEE Std N42.23-1995, the probability of a Type I error (probability of erroneously reporting a detectable nuclide in an appropriate blank or sample) is set at 0.05. (NI) N42.23-1995

**decision rule** A rule or algorithm used in pattern classification to assign an observed unit of image data to a pattern class based on features extracted from the image. *Synonym:* classifier. (C) 610.4-1990

**decision support services (DSS)** (A) The services provided by a decision support system. For example, software components for model building, forecasting, statistical analysis, ad hoc model interrogation, report generation, and graphics. (B) A computer system that supports decision making by performing such functions as modeling, forecasting, and statistical analysis. *See also:* computer-aided management; management information system. (C) The services provided by the staff of an information center. (C) 610.2-1987

**decision support software** Interactive software used in a decision support system. For example, software components for model building, forecasting, statistical analysis, ad hoc model interrogation, report generation, and graphics. (C) 610.2-1987

**decision support system (DSS)** A computer system that supports decision making by performing such functions as modeling, forecasting, and statistical analysis. *See also:* computer-aided management; management information system. (C) 610.2-1987

**decision support system generator** A package of decision support software that enables users to develop customized decision support systems for specific applications. (C) 610.2-1987

**decision table (1)** A matrix-providing program branching which may be a complex function of a number of variables. (ATL) 771-1980s

(2) (software) A table used to show sets of conditions and the actions resulting from them. (C) 610.12-1990

**Decision Table Translator (D-TRAN)** A computer language developed as a preprocessor that converts decision table constructs into conventional programming language code. (C) 610.13-1993

**deck (computers)** A collection of punched cards. (C) [20], [85]

**declaration** A non-executable program statement that affects the assembler or compiler's interpretation of other statements in the program. For example, a statement that identifies a name, specifies what the name represents, and, possibly, assigns it an initial value. *Contrast:* assignment statement; control statement. *See also:* pseudo-instruction. (C) 610.12-1990

**declarative language (1)** A nonprocedural language that permits the user to declare a set of facts and to express queries or problems that use these facts. *See also:* command language; interactive language; rule-based language. (C) 610.12-1990, 610.13-1993

(2) A programming language that can be understood without reference to the behavior of any particular computer system. (C) 610.13-1993

**declared curve (rotating electric machinery)** A characteristic curve of the machine type, as obtained by averaging the results of testing four to ten machines, of which at least two shall have had a type test. (PE) 11-1980r

**declination rate of ON-state current (thyristor)** Average rate of declination or fall of ON-state current measured from 50 percent IF to 0. (IA) 428-1981w

**declinometer (navigation aid terms)** An instrument for measuring magnetic declination. (AE) 172-1983w

**decode (1)** To produce a single output signal from each combination of a group of input signals. *See also:* matrix; translate. (C) 162-1963w

(2) (data management) To convert data by reversing the effect of previous encoding. *Contrast:* encode. (C) 610.5-1990

**decoder (1) (electronic computation)** A matrix of logic elements that selects one or more output channels according to the combination of input signals present. (C) [20], [85]

(2) (telecommunications) A device that performs decoding. (COM) 1007-1991

(3) (data management) A device or system that decodes data. *Contrast:* encoder. (C) 610.5-1990

(4) (A) A device that has a number of input lines such that any number may carry signals and a number of output lines such that no more than one at a time may carry a signal. *Note:* the combination of input signals serves as a code to indicate which output line carries the signal. *Synonyms:* decoder matrix; many-to-one decoder. (B) A device that can decode data. (C) 610.10-1994

**decoder matrix** *See:* decoder.

**decoding** Decoding is the translation from the coded set of bits (coded character) to the original set of bits (character) *See also:* coding. (BA/C) 1355-1995

**decollate (1)** To divide the items in a set into unique subsets. *Contrast:* collate. (C) 610.5-1990

(2) To separate the parts of a multipart form, often by means of a device called a decollator. *Synonym:* deleave. *See also:* burst. (C) 610.10-1994

**decompile** To translate a compiled computer program from its machine language version into a form that resembles, but may not be identical to, the original high-order language program. *Contrast:* compile. (C) 610.12-1990

**decompiler (1)** A software tool that decompiles computer programs. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) A software component that takes one or more compiled Forth commands and generates the equivalent text representation for those commands. (BA/C) 1275-1994

**decomposition potential (decomposition voltage)** The minimum potential (excluding IR drop) at which an electrochemical process can take place continuously at an appreciable rate. *See also:* electrochemistry. (EEC/PE) [119]

**decorrelation distance** The direction-dependent distance over which the mutual coherence function falls to 1/e of its maximum value. (AP) 211-1990

**decorrelation time** The time required for the mutual coherence function to decay to 1/e of its maximum value. (AP) 211-1990

**decoupled architecture** A computer architecture in which a program is divided into two or more instruction streams, and a number of processors cooperate in the execution of the task. (C) 610.10-1994

**decoupling (1)** The reduction of coupling. *See also:* coupling. (EEC/PE) [119]

(2) (software) The process of making software modules more independent of one another to decrease the impact of changes to, and errors in, the individual modules. *See also:* coupling. (C) 610.12-1990

**decoupling network** Electrical circuit for the purpose of preventing an electrical fast transient (EFT) signal applied to the equipment under test (EUT) from affecting other devices, equipment or systems that are not under test *See also:* back filter. (PE/PSPD) C62.45-1992

**decrement (1) (test-pattern language)** The action of reducing the arithmetic value of a counter by one. (C/TT) 660-1986w

(2) (A) (mathematics of computing) The quantity by which a variable is decreased. (B) (mathematics of computing) To decrease the value of a variable. *Contrast:* increment. (C) (mathematics of computing) To decrease the value of a variable by one. *Contrast:* increment. (C) 1084-1986w

(3) (A) To decrease the value of a variable. (B) To decrease the value of a variable by one. *Contrast:* increment. (C) 610.10-1994

**decremental energy cost** The reduction of electric energy by

**decrement factor (safety in adjustment factor used in conjugal ground fault current grounding calculations. It al square (rms) equivalent of th a given fault duration, accou rect-current (dc) offset and i**

**dectra (navigation aid terms)** frequency (lf) radio navigati continuous wave (cw) trans center lines of both pairs an the same great circle path, tc and adjacent to the great circl be indicated by synchronize from each pair.

**dedicated cable** A cable contain tric power station. It is insta potential rise (GPR) above a rms), and will have a core suitable to withstand worst fi

**dedicated circuit** *See:* leased c

**dedicated line** *See:* leased line.

**dedicated computer** A special used exclusively for one pur processing system or a numer tooling.

**dedicated service** A CSMA/CI domain consists of two and network bandwidth is dedica formation between them.

**dedicated word processing** W system used exclusively for fi word processing; shared-log source word processing; stan

**de-emphasis (1) (data transmi** frequency characteristic comp emphasis earlier in the syste (2) (post emphasis) (post amplitude-frequency charact used for pre-emphasis earlie emphasis.

**de-emphasis network** A netwo to restore the pre-emphasized inal form.

**de-energize (relay)** To discon source.

**de-energized** Free from any ele potential difference and from potential different from that used only with reference to sometimes energized (alive).

(NESC/PE/T&D) 10

**deep-bar rotor** A squirrel-cage winding that is narrow and de secondary resistance, large at speed rises. *See also:* rotor.

**deep space (communication sa** the earth approximately equal between the earth and the mo

**deep space instrumentation f** lite) A ground network of wor (earth terminals) maintained to and from lunar and inter-space probes. Each earth termi